FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26, 1846. [NO. 1512.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday, 29th May.
ED. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 16, 1846.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,
BPTS. TURPENTINE, manufactured from Virgin Turpentine. Also, a superior article of White Rosin.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 19. 11-3w

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
TWO large young MULES.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 19. 11-3w

THE Subscriber's Wagon leaves this place every Monday morning for Rockingham—Up loading will be taken at 50 cents per 100 lbs. Persons living beyond can have their Goods stored at Rockingham until it suits their convenience to send for them.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 19. 11-3w

For Sale or Rent.

THAT commodious Dwelling on Mumford street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, with a lot immediately South of and attached to it, containing about two acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. There is every convenience desirable for a family, with stables and out houses. I will be sold low for Cash, or if required, on a long credit, ading interest. For terms, apply to A. W. Steel, in the absence of the subscriber.
ISHAM BLAKE, Agent.
May 16, 1846. 11-4w

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MILITARY
ACADEMY.
Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two sessions of five months each—the first session beginning on the first of January, and the second session on the first of July.

It is the design of the Preceptor that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

Terms of Tuition—Per Session:
For English and Mathematical studies, $15 00
" Latin and Greek, 20 00

The advanced classes may pursue the studies of a lower class, paying only for the studies of the class to which they belong.

Military Tactics, together with the French, Spanish and Italian languages, taught to the pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State; but parents will be required to provide their children with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B. Board can be had with the Principal, and in respectable families in the City, at $8 per month.

References: Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. William H. Haywood, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Hon. Richard Hines, Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Drury Lacy, Dr. Baker, Gen. Moye, Col. E. Yarborough, Charles L. Hinton, Louis D. Henry, William E. Collins, James B. Shepard, H. W. Husted, E. P. Guion, and Wm. White, Esquires.

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.
J. M. L.
Raleigh, May 15, 1846. 11-4tJly

"IS THIS MEDICINE?" we exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor, which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys Worms, but carries off the mucus in which they are imbedded, and effects a radical and permanent cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as voracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c., but there is other indicia not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma,—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or Hives of children in from 15 minutes, to 1 hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 18. 11-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1846.
Aaron H. Sanders *vs.* Tryon Morris.
Justice's Execution—levied on 100 acres of the Defendant's Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining Reuben Morris and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Tryon Morris, the Defendant, has not been served with notice of the above levy, and that he is not now an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his land; and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in July next, and demur or plead to issue, said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of April, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.
NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 11-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bich'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marcenilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfis; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, ponge, and flag Hkfis.; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—
35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

JUST RECEIVED,
50 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK,
Old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, (by the Barrel.)
Prime Cider VINEGAR.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 11. 10-tf

EDEN PARK POWDER MILLS.

HAVING been appointed agent for this factory I can offer the public in whole or half kegs at manufacturers prices, an article of Powder which has been favorably known throughout the Southern country for many years, and I can warrant it equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Orders from the interior will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and if the article is not found to be such as represented, may be returned and I will pay all expenses.
E. J. LUTTERLOH.
Wilmington, April 29. 10-1m

Brilliant Schemes!!
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
THE MAMMOTH!
$50,000 Capital!!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 24 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 30, 1846.
MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 2 do. of 10,000, 2 do. of 7,500, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 2 of 3,500, 4 of 2,338, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 500, 50 of 300, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $180 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 90 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 45 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 25, 1846. 87dpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.
Farquhard McRae *vs.* Sarah Kelly *et al.*
Petition for sale of Negroes for distribution, belonging to the Estate of John Kelly, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court, that James Kelly, William Kelly, Thos. Disler and wife Mary, James and Elizabeth Kelly, heirs of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, in the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1846.
10] R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Chas. R. Jones, will please come forward immediately and make payment to the subscriber, who is alone authorized to collect the same.
JNO. M. ROSE, Trustee.
May 8, 1846. 10-4w

TRUST SALE.
OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS.

AS Trustee of Chas. R. Jones, I will proceed to sell, on Monday the 1st day of June, and continue to sell from day to day, till all is sold, a large and very desirable Stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, &c., with two tons Swedes Iron; Nails, Powder, Shot, Lead, and many other articles, making a very general assortment of all kinds of Goods.

Country merchants wanting seasonable Goods, would do well to give this sale their attention.

On the second day of said sale, being the 2d day of June, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hillsborough street, adjoining Mr. Yates and Mrs. James, will be sold under said Trust, and for certain purposes therein specified.

Terms.—All sums under $50, cash; from $50 to $100, 60 days; over $100, 90 days, for notes papable at Bank.
JNO. M. ROSE, Trustee.
May 8, 1846. 10-4s

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

25 *CENT BIBLES.*

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by
E. J. HALE.

LOCOFOCO MATCHES,

IN wood and paper boxes, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 5. 9tf

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

OFFERS for sale an assortment of choice PERFUMERY, consisting in part of

Florida Water,	Transparent Soap,
Bay Water,	Toilet Powder,
Cologne Water,	Powder Puffs,
Extract Mousseline,	Almond Soap,
" Violet,	Preston Salts,

Shaving Cream, superior, Court Plaster, Transparent Wash Balls, Bear's & Macassar Oil.

Also, Cologne Water, made from the "Farina" recipe, for sale by the quart or gallon.
April 27. 8tf

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops,

Essences, Castor Oil, Bear's Oil, Saleratus, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Ink, British Oil, &c. For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Druggist.
April 20. 7tf

East India Hair Dye,

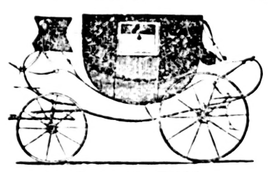
COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 25, 1846. 8cowGm

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 25, 1846. 8cowGm



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.
SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 55-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 50; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MAY 14, 1846.

Mr. Editor: I had the pleasure of witnessing, on Tuesday last, the first pitched battle between Gov. Graham, and Mr. Jas. B. Shepard, one of his opposing candidates for the gubernatorial chair. As Mr. Graham has two opponents, and cannot meet them both, he seems to have made his appointments irrespective of theirs. It would be invidious, you know, to seek the one and thereby impliedly slight the other; and especially since the Democracy themselves have not as yet exactly decided upon their champion.—The appointment at Snow Hill on the 12th, was made Mr. Graham. Mr. Shepard, according to his regular appointments, was to have discoursed there some weeks ago; but he waived it, and in the plenitude of his confidence, repaired thither on the 12th, to do battle with Gov. Graham. Do you recollect, Mr. Editor, the advice given by Polonius to his son Laertes?

"Beware (said he)
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee."

Now, the first part of this advice will hereafter, I fear, very potently commend itself to Mr. Shepard, by reason of the practical illustration which Mr. Graham gave him of the second part. Nor will he enjoy the lesson "per se." A goodly number of his friends can likewise appreciate it. The good people of Snow Hill provided for the accommodation of the speakers and their audience, a very comfortable and quite commodious house. It was filled to overflowing too. And among others, several fair and patriotic ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

Gov. Graham led off. After a short and appropriate exordium, he remarked that he had, as he understood, two opponents,—the distinguished gentleman who sat by his side, and an equally conspicuous gentleman of the county of Richmond. It was rumored, he said, that one would retire from the field. But that was no affair of his. For in any event he felt entirely ready and prepared to meet the issues upon which this contest was to be decided. Those issues, however, had not as yet been very clearly or fully tendered to him. He would, therefore, discuss some matters announced by Mr. Shepard in his speeches before the people, and then address himself to the resolutions of the Democratic Convention held in Raleigh in January last to nominate their candidate for Governor. Mr. Shepard had made two charges against him. One that he had opposed the amendment to the Constitution, which gives the election of Governor to the people. The other, that he had bid more for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road than he was justified in doing. He said that he had been appointed one of a Committee to address the people of the State in 1834 on the subject of a Convention. That said Committee advocated the calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, and recommended, among other things, the very amendment now alluded to. That when the question of calling a Convention came afterwards to be acted on in the Legislature, he had voted to strike out that provision. But he did so, because he thought the whole bill would be lost if that feature were retained, and he was so desirous and thought it so important to have a Convention called, that he preferred yielding that one provision rather than to sacrifice the whole bill; for equality of representation, (the great fundamental principle of our government, and that upon which our independence was mainly achieved,) that principle was involved in the matter; and if he could not get all he desired, he thought it the part of wisdom and statesmanship to get as much as he could, and especially to secure the equality of representation. Under these circumstances, he admitted that he did agree with a gentleman from the East to vote to strike out that particular feature, if he (the said gentleman,) would then vote for the bill. These, he said, were the facts of the matter. And now, said he, who feels disposed to condemn that vote? Why, my honorable opponent, Mr. Shepard, condemns it, because he says it was not democratic. But gentlemen, said he, the bill did pass the Legislature—the Convention was called—delegates were sent, and the vote in process of time was taken on this very question. And who voted against this provision? (Here Mr. Graham read the Journal of the Convention, and among many others, the names of the following gentlemen, as voting against the amendment:—John Branch, whom the *Democratic* party had run as candidate for Governor very soon afterwards;—Weldon N. Edwards, whom the same party had frequently, and on a late occasion as he understood, very strenuously solicited to run for the same office;—Judge Daniel, now on the Supreme Court Bench;—☞ Nathaniel Macon, to whom, he supposed, if he were living, Mr. Shepard could now teach democracy;—and Mr. Suggs of Edgecombe.) And who denied, he asked, that Edgecombe understood democracy!!! But in conclusion as to this matter, he desired to relate an anecdote, which might not be unprofitable to his honorable opponent. At the battle of Guilford, a portion of the American forces occupied a position from which they were dealing a destructive fire into the British ranks. Cornwallis soon discovered this American force and its effective action, and determined to achieve its dislodgement, but he could not do so without firing through his own Queen's Guards. He hesitated a moment, but then gave the order to fire. And thus fell many of the bravest of the Queen's Guard, by a friend's hand, as a sacrifice to a peculiar emergency. But the battle of Guilford was a dear battle to Lord Cornwallis, and was but the beginning of a series of disasters, which terminated in his final overthrow at the battle of Yorktown. And does not my opponent (asked the Governor,) feel that he would gain a dear victory, when he must purchase it by shooting at me through the democratic phalanx of a Branch, an Edwards, a Daniel, and a Macon?

As to the second charge, the Governor stated that he desired to explain all the facts of the case, and was then perfectly willing to abide the verdict of his fellow-citizens. He then made substantially the following statement:—The stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road paid to the Company about $700,000; but to complete the road and put it into operation, some $800,000 more were found to be required. In order to raise so much of this money as was then thought necessary, the Company applied to the Legislature in 1838, to authorize an endorsement of the State for them, to the amount of $500,000, and proposed as a security to mortgage to the State the entire Rail Road. Well, this arrangement was effected. In 1840, however, the Company found themselves still deficient in funds to the amount of some $300,000, and again applied to the State to endorse for them to that amount. But the Legislature was apprehensive that the road was not worth $800,000, and refused to endorse without further security than a mere mortgage of the Road. After long consultation, however, the following plan was suggested and adopted:

The former mortgage to secure the $500,000 was to be relinquished, on condition that the stockholders and other friends of the Road should, in their private capacity, give their personal obligations for the payment of that sum. And then another new and distinct mortgage was to be executed to secure the State in its endorsement for the $300,000. This plan was effected; and thus the matter stood until the last Legislature directed the Attorney General to proceed to have a foreclosure or sale of the Road under this last mortgage. They also authorised the Governor to bid for the Road to the amount of the debt, (viz: the $300,000, with the interest thereon,) if he thought the Road was worth that much. The decree was obtained, and 60 days' notice given of the sale. In the meantime the Governor travelled over the whole Road, examined its track, its bridges, depots, engines, and in short all the appurtenances of the Road, (for they were all included in the mortgage,) and finally came to the conclusion that the Road was fully worth the money. And in coming to this conclusion, he stated that he was not only influenced by the view of the Road and its property, and the accounts of its former receipts and expenditures, but also by consultations with impartial gentlemen skilled in such matters. The progressive state of internal improvements likewise operated upon him. The current of travel from North to South was not only increasing by means of increased population, but much of the old travel was likely to be diverted through the Atlantic States by reason of the promised continuous line of rail roads, steam boats, and short staging, from Boston to the Mississippi. South Carolina was extending her rail road in the direction of Raleigh, un'il in a short time the gap for staging between the Raleigh and Gaston and the South Carolina Roads would only be about 170 miles. Having thus far these reasons, among others, satisfied himself that the Road was worth the $300,000 and interest, how was he to act? Should he permit any Company in the State, or out of it, to buy in the Road for less than its value, and thereby incur a loss to the State? Should he hazard the chance of a Company out of the State (the Petersburg Company for instance,) thus buying the Road at a sacrifice, and besides, obtaining a complete control of so long a line of road in our own State and running to our very Capital, and thus give them the power to render the R. and G. Rail Road subservient to their own Road and markets, according as whim, spite or interest might dictate? But he had, six weeks before the day of sale, advised the public, by proclamation, that he had examined the Road, had become satisfied of its value, and that he intended to make the maximum bid as authorised by the Legislature. And for this he was censured. His honorable opponent had said that he should not have made known his views and intentions, but should have attended the sale, like a common bidder, and should have obtained the best bargain he could in the purchase. To this charge he had several answers to make. In the first place, although no one doubted that there was sufficient capital and patriotism in North Carolina to enable her citizens to form a capital stock of 60 odd thousand dollars, for any purpose for which their interest or State pride might demand it, yet it was equally certain that such an organization of persons and capital could not be easily made when the proposed investment must depend upon a contingency; and still less if it were left to the spur of the moment. He felt it his duty, therefore, to advise the public of his intentions six weeks beforehand, so that all persons feeling an interest in the matter might know what they were to depend upon, and might have time to make such proper and necessary consultations and arrangements as the case might call for.—Besides, he did not feel authorised, as the representative of the sovereignty of the honest, straight-forward, and independent State of North Carolina, to wrap himself in the jockey's garb of mystery and equivocation. No. He felt bound to speak out, freely, frankly and fully, and especially when waited upon, as he was, by persons who honestly desired information for the very purpose of knowing how to shape their course. Nor did he feel that he would be a faithful representative of the good old North State, if he entered the market, Shylock-like, to demand the last pound of flesh, or sharper-like, to "*catch a bargain*" out of her own citizens.

But in truth, said the Governor, it was perfectly immaterial whether the State bought the Road at one dollar or the full amount of its debt for the Company was notoriously and confessedly insolvent, and the State had no possible lien on the Company for this $300,000, saving and excepting this mortgage on the road. And if the State had bought the Road at the nominal price of $10, it could have got the Road and nothing but the Road, and never could have got any thing else. And the same thing, and nothing more nor less, had it effected by his bid. He illustrated this position to the understanding of every one, by the familiar instance of a person having a judgment and execution, say of $500, against a dead man's estate, when the only article of assets belonging to the estate might be perhaps a horse worth $25. Now what matters it whether that creditor bids for that horse $1 or $500? It is all that he can get any how, and the price to the limit of his judgment is a mere nominal thing. The Company, said he, was dissolved; it was, familiarly speaking, dead, and left no assets except the Road, and could not hereafter inherit either lands, goods or chattels. But to avoid this palpable dilemma, his opponent had thrown himself back upon some abstract, technical principles of law, and deduced from them some conclusions which he seemed to think would avail him somewhat.—These he would now proceed to notice. As he understood Mr. Shepard's argument it was thus: There were two mortgages given by the Company to the State, one in '38 to secure the endorsement of the $500,000; the other in '40 as a security for the $300,000. He then assumed that the Legislature and Rail Road Company could not and did not rescind and abrogate the mortgage of 1838;—that on the contrary it was still existing and in force; that there were therefore two mortgages; and that, according to law, the proceeds of the sale of the Road must first be applied to the payment of the first mortgage—the one to secure the $500,000. That the bondsmen for the $500,000 can therefore only be forced to pay the balance of the $500,000 debt, after deducting the $300,000, the amount of the Governor's bid. In reply to all this, the Governor said in substance, that he acted in this whole affair as the Executive of the State. He had to act a practical part in obedience to express instructions, and could not, as he thought, be fairly held responsible for any legal blunders which the Legislature may have committed. But, he said, it was mere assumption on Mr. Shepard's part that the State had committed a blunder, and expressed his intention to enforce the Legislative will in this matter as soon as judicial process would enable him to do so. And here, he asked, which of us, Mr. Shepard or myself, is best qualified, according to the common principles of human nature, to do the full duty of the Executive in this matter? As for myself, said he, I am no stockholder and have no pecuniary interest in the matter, while Mr. Shepard is one of the stockholders, & as such may yet be made responsible to the State. For, said he, before any loss in this matter shall fall upon the State, I intend, as her Chief Magistrate, to use every proper means to recover as much as possible out of the stockholders. Cæsar Augustus sent forth a decree to tax the whole world for the benefit of Rome, and would not my opponent's interest incline him to tax the whole State instead of the stockholders? [Mr. Shepard here denied being a stockholder now, but admitted that he was one to the amount of $5,000 until last Spring. And that was rather late in the day, I fancy, to relieve him from any responsibility.] But if Mr. Shepard's doctrine be correct, what would it amount to? Why the sale at a small price could not have operated to the benefit of the State if any one else had made the purchase. For suppose the Petersburg Company had bought it for $10, that $10 would be applied to the first mortgage, and be credited to the $500,000 bondsmen. And so of any greater or smaller sum if the State had not been the purchaser. The only possible way, then, in which Mr. Shepard's argument could avail anything, would be on the supposition that the State could have bid off the Road at a small price. But Gov. Graham stated that his information at the time rendered him morally certain that such could not have been the case, and he therefore thought it better, for the reasons already given, to make known his views at once.

In concluding this subject, Gov. Graham remarked that he was happy to say that the operation of the road under the management of the State had verified his judgment. For its receipts during the quarter just past, were sufficient to pay its expenses and the interest on the purchase money. There was now, he said, about six thousand dollars on deposite in one of the Raleigh Banks to the credit of the road; and in his next message to the Legislature, he *hoped* for he would not use a stronger expression) to be able to state to that body that the road had kept itself in repair and paid its expenses and the interest on its purchase money. Having disposed of these matters, he said he would return the honor done to him by Mr. Shepard, in noticing his public acts, by a reference to some of those of his honorable opponent. He then read from the journal of the Senate of the State, to the following effect:—Some Senator offered a resolution, that it is *not* expedient to receive a surrender of the charter of the Bank of the State. Mr. Shepard moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word *not*. Well, the Senate indulged him in his amendment, and when the vote was taken on the resolution as amended, it stood, Aye—James B. Shepard—solitary and alone. Nays—the balance of the Senate—both Whigs and Democrats. The Governor then commented in a very pleasant, though pungent and caustic vein, upon the wonderful merits of the famous "relief bill" of his honorable opponent. The Oregon question, the Tariff, and the Sub-Treasury, were then discussed by Mr. Graham. And I use no flattering pen when I say, that a more clear, enlarged, convincing, and luminous discussion of these subjects, it was never my pleasure to listen to. And I felt (and believe that every honest man on the ground that day felt also,) gratified and proud to recognise in Wm. A. Graham a son of the Old North State. Every Whig, it seems to me, must most cordially vote for him, while many, many an honest Democrat, will most reluctantly vote against him.

Mr. Graham spoke just two hours, for he and his opponent had previously agreed upon that time. But I assure you, Mr. Editor, that he robbed time of its flight, for I was greatly surprised, when he took his seat, to learn that he had been addressing us *two hours*.

Mr. Shepard then rose to reply. He commenced a rapid, irregular, and running fire upon many of Mr. Graham's positions. He floundered on thus in a helter skelter way for about twenty minutes, when he reined up, and said he would proceed to argue in order the several subjects handled by Mr. Graham.

He mounted the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and rode and rode it until he literally rode it down. He then tried to discourse about Mr. Graham's vote on the amendment to the Constitution, but some how or another, or some how else, (as Crockett said,) it led him right back to the R. & G. Rail Road. He flew off upon the Tariff, but the R. & G. Rail Road arrested his flight. He fumed a while upon the Sub-Treasury, but in the midst of his fury, he found himself puffing and puffing away upon the R. & G. Rail Road. At one time he made a mighty effort to excoriate the Whigs for their horrible proscriptions, but the R. & G. Rail Road crossed his path, and he left his tale untold. He reminded me of a bird that flies about and flutters around his charmer, but cannot get away. True, Mr. Shepard would sometimes chirp upon another note, but soon would he return to the same old chorus. In sober earnest, Mr. Editor, it was the chief burden of his song; finally, however, after speaking about an hour and twenty minutes, he left the R. & G. Rail Road, and took his seat. Mr. Graham then made a short and pertinent rejoinder. Mr. Shepard did the same. They then had a sort of running conversation. After which, we all retired, as I will now do by bidding you good night.

AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

SIR: My attention was directed, only a day or two ago, to a paragraph in the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 15th of April, purporting to be a reply to an Editorial in your paper of the 7th ultimo, (which at that time, I had not seen,) and which complains of certain provisions of the act authorising the sale of the Portsmouth & R. R. Road, passed at the late session of the Virginia Legislature. The paragraph referred to, and the impression it was calculated to make on the public mind in N. Carolina, render it proper for me to say a few words on the subject; and that is my apology for this communication.

The Editor of the Intelligencer, JOHN W. SYME, Esq. (himself the member from Petersburg in the late House of Delegates,) says: "Mr. Hale complains of the provision which forbids a N. Carolina Company to buy the Portsmouth road. Now we have no wish to make mischief or to get our friend Watts into a scrape, by bringing down upon him the wrath of the Observer, but it is due to justice to say that this provision was inserted by Samuel Watts, Esqr. one of the Delegates from Norfolk County, and the immediate patron of the Bill. The opposers of the Bill had not intimated a desire for such an amendment, and it was the voluntary and unasked for act of Mr. Watts." In another place he says: "What particular reason he (Mr. Watts) had for cutting off the State of N. Carolina from the privilege of buying his road, he best knows;" and he adds at the conclusion of his editorial, that this amendment "was Portsmouth thunder."

It is only necessary that the facts and circumstances connected with the amendment which Mr. Syme attributes to my exclusive agency and volition, should be stated, and it will at once be perceived that the friends of the Petersburg road were no less the real cause of this provision, than they were of that, which for the benefit and immunity of their road, proposes to control the legal authorities of Carolina, even within the limits of their State. Notwithstanding your opinion, Mr. Editor, "that it could scarcely have entered into the head of the most long eared animal in that body (the Va. Legislature) that either the State of N. Carolina, or any company in it would think of purchasing a rail road, nearly all of which lies in Virginia," I must be permitted to tell you, that such a notion was conceived, somewhere, and by some one, and was rumored, circulated and cultivated as a means of defeating the passage of the Bill. Mr. Syme undertakes to prove rather too much by his testimony (an interested witness too,) when he makes me the voluntary agent and originator of a measure, whose tendency might have been injurious, and in no way beneficial to the cause I advocated—a measure which, gratuitous and unasked for, and unprovoked, would have been culpable, wanton and absurd. Does not Mr. Syme know that the idea, that if the Portsmouth road was sold, it would be purchased by N. Carolina or some Company in that State, originated in the vicinity of Petersburg? and that it was used in Richmond as an argument against the sale of the road? Was it not gravely asserted that a union of the Raleigh and Gaston Road was contemplated with the Portsmouth road; that N. Carolina already owning the former, could easily by purchase possess herself of the latter, and that then, by legal process, of which her Governor had already given notice, she could deprive the Petersburg Company of the Charter in that State, and thus become the monopolist of the entire line of trade and travel through both States to Norfolk? This was *Petersburg* and not *Portsmouth* thunder!

In the struggle which was thus going on to keep down the Portsmouth road, and the effort to make N. Carolina appear as a partial and interested party, it became necessary, both to the support of the Bill and the defence of Carolina against such a charge, that it should be promptly denied and denounced. There was no better or more effectual way of doing it, than by the provision in the Bill which inhibits the consummation of the scheme referred to. While speaking, therefore, on this branch of the subject, I took occasion to state, in explicit terms, that a rumor was abroad that Carolina designed to purchase the road, if sold,—I denounced the report as unfounded, and with the view of quieting all apprehension upon this score, and in the act of defending that State against even a suspicion of interference in the matter, I gave notice, that at a proper time, I would submit the amendment (which I then read) prohibitory of a purchase of the road by that State. Looking to N. Carolina as an impartial yet decided friend, allied to us by other improvements besides the rail road, and identified with us in various and important interests, it would have been strange in me to have reflected on her character or cast suspicion on her purposes. I knew the amendment was supererogatory. It was that peculiar atmosphere of opinion generated by Petersburg views and feelings which made the echo necessary to the thunder peal. During the whole of the protracted debate on this vitally important question to Norfolk and Portsmouth, whether in the Committees, in the House or in the Senate, not a word escaped any friend of the Portsmouth road, inimical either to the interests or honor of Carolina. We knew nothing to complain of, and could not therefore complain. We had not been arraigned as guilty violators of her laws, and we therefore had no appeal to make to the escutcheon of our State, that its motto might shield us from the penalty of law. But how stands the case on the other side?—"*We have no wish to make mischief or to get our friend Syme into a scrape.*" but it may not be amiss to show by his own language how he and Petersburg stand affected towards Carolina. Here is a part of friend Syme's speech on the memorable occasion to which this subject refers:

"Let us now, continued Mr. S., take a look at our neighbor of the Old North State, and see what she was about. He had it from the best authority

that the Governor of that State had ordered the Attorney General to cite the Petersburg Company before the Supreme Court, to show cause why their charters in N. Carolina should not be forfeited as a penalty for the contract with Mr. Rives. Now, if this movement was designed to menace the State of Virginia, who was heavily interested in the upper route, (which would be ruined by this forfeiture,) and compel this Legislature to resuscitate the Portsmouth Road, in order that the people of Carolina might have two roads to market, should we not meet and repel the attempt? If Virginia was to have her legislation dictated by her sister States, let her no longer talk of her past glory, for it would be literally past and gone—let her no longer inscribe her proud motto on her banners, but let the picture of her escutcheon be reversed, and instead of being pictured as standing erect in the pride of freedom, with her foot on the fallen Tyrant's neck, let her be represented as prostrate on the ground with her sister States tramping her to the dust.

"But, said Mr. S., suppose there should be a serious purpose on the part of North Carolina to exact the forfeiture, will she do it—can she do it if the Portsmouth Road is not revived? As long as the Portsmouth road is disused, the Petersburg is the only Road connected with the Wilmington Road; and if its charter should be forfeited, there would be a gap of twelve miles, which would prove utterly destructive to the latter road by diverting the long travel from the Atlantic, and sending it by the Mississippi and Ohio route. For this reason, if for no other, this bill should not pass. Again, although the Petersburg charter should not be forfeited, it would be in the power of the Wilmington Company to dictate the price of the Portsmouth Road, in case of a sale. The President of that Company might say to the bidder—'If you buy this road I will not connect with you at Weldon.' Of what value then would the road be? To another he might say—'If you buy this road I will connect with you and so regulate the fare as to throw all the passengers on your road.' So that by the mere loss of her road, Virginia was either to forfeit her property in the Petersburg road, to the State of North Carolina, or have the value of her property in the Portsmouth road regulated by the whim or interest of a North Carolina Company. Would the State of Virginia submit to this?"

Now, Mr. Syme was the representative of Petersburg; and the above quotation explains, far better than I could, the views and feelings of himself and his constituents towards a sister State. No one could read his remarks as above quoted from his published speech, without understanding their true import. They embody the very principle and object of that provision complained of by "The Observer," which was designed to protect the Petersburg Company against the consequences of its lawless acts in N. Carolina. Hear the emphatic language of Mr. Syme! *"Suppose there should be a serious purpose on the part of N. Carolina to exact this forfeiture, will she do it—can she do it, if the Portsmouth road is not revived?"* Comment is not necessary! This provision, if I am correctly informed, was prepared before the Bill was taken up for action in the H. of Delegates. But when the tone and temper of that body were manifested towards the acts of the Petersburg Company, as they were there exposed, it was wisely withheld. After the rejection of two of his amendments by a vote of more than two to one, Mr. Syme was too sagacious to trust, before that House, a measure whose object was to make the Petersburg road irresponsible for its sins in Carolina. There it would have been promptly met and signally defeated. It was reserved for the Senate, with its members frittered down from 32 to 22, by reason of the lateness of the session, (most of the absentees friends of the Bill) first to take action on the subject. It was first proposed, by way of amendment, by the Senator from the Petersburg District, to the Committee of the Senate to whom the Bill was referred, and notwithstanding the efforts of that Senator, and the opportune aid of Lawyers and Judges sent from Petersburg, it was promptly rejected by the Committee, only one voting for it. In the Senate the same provision was again offered, and after a long debate, in which it was most unsparingly denounced, it finally passed by a majority of *one*. On the return of the Bill to the House, the amendment could easily have been rejected, with the slightest resistance. But it was too late in the session. The least change from the form the Senate had given it, must have returned it again to that body, where the press of business, on the eve of the session, and the absence of many of the friends of the bill, were additions too strong to pass unheeded, under such circumstances, that such a destination would seal its fate. In a full Senate the Bill would have passed without the amendment.

One word more. Whatever may be the laws or institutions of my native State, I intend to abide by and cherish them. And I trust that I shall also ever appreciate the rights of others. I confess at the same time, that the spectacle presented by the Petersburg Company, at the late session, before the Senate, asking a provisional section to a Bill which it had opposed, to screen it from the investigation of law, to sustain it in its cupidity, and to protect it against the penalty of its gross and lawless acts in another and a sister State, was not such, in my humble judgment, as to stimulate the pride of a Virginian. God forbid! that the motto on our glorious escutcheon, should ever be construed, either at home or abroad, into a sanction of lawless violence.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.
SAM. WATTS.

Portsmouth, Va. May 5, 1846.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Volunteer Companies who hold back in this emergency, their conduct is a *libel* upon the name of *volunteers*."—*North Carolinian.*

It would be well for the author of the above paragraph to remember, that he advocated the annexation of Texas upon the ground that she was free and independent, and had the right to annex herself to whom she pleased: that this government would be in no danger of war with Mexico by admitting Texas: and without the slightest idea that he would ever be called on to fight, but merely to satisfy the community that he was sincere in his declarations (that there would be no war,) he tendered the services of his Corps to the government. And now he is in for it and no way of escape, he is like the poor sick boy who was asked by his minister if he was willing to die, replied yes! and when asked why, replied, because *I can't help it.*

The Independent Company, to whom the above paragraph doubtless alludes, has been in existence for more than half a century, and was in the service of its county before those who would charge them with being "*a libel* upon volunteers," were free from the nurse's arms. Their character for bravery is established, and their attachment to their country does not require the blustering parade of war-like resolutions to sustain it. The oldest Volunteer Company (except three) in the Union, it is the pride of North Carolina; and when the voice of her country calls for her to rally around her standard, she will be found at her post, claiming no credit for *offers to do*, but when she has performed her duty, will let posterity sound her praise. O.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held in Clinton on the 20th inst., A. B. Chesnutt was called to the Chair, and Thos. I. Faison appointed Secretary.

On motion of L. F. Carr, the Chairman appointed Dr. Thomas Bunting, T. J. Morisey, L. F. Carr, Wm. H. Bryan, and Wm. A. Faison, a Committee to invite some person to deliver an Oration on the Fourth of July; also persons to read the Declarations of Independence. The Committee reported, Solomon J. Faison as a proper person to deliver the Oration, A. A. McKay to read the National Declaration of Independence, and Wm. H. Bryan to read the Mecklenburg Declaration.—These gentlemen having been waited upon by the Committee, accepted the invitation to discharge their several duties.

On motion of T. J Morisey,

Resolved, That the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Chairman.
THOS. I. FAISON, Secretary.

The Navy and War Departments.—There is evidently a plan on foot in the Locofoco party to get rid of the Secretaries of the Navy and War. The New York Globe, the strongest Locofoco paper in that city, thus speaks of Mr. Bancroft:

"Without going behind the record of his confirmation for detail, we have only to look at him as he now stands before the country. His folly and inefficiency as head of the Navy Department have lost him the respect of the Navy and the confidence of the country. He has proved himself wholly deficient for the station, and seems alien to all the elements that make the gentleman. Originally a schoolmaster—he has brought to the Department the feelings and habits of the worst specimens of a pedagogue. He deserted the pulpit and took to the ranks of political partizans, where he cheated and deserted his party. He is pronounced by those who know him best, a bravo with power and a dastard without it—a mountebank in manners, while he regards himself a Chesterfield in elegance. In his intercourse with Congress and citizens he seems to lie from a love of falsehood, and hugs and courts it as honorable men do truth. We have not space to complete the picture, but, as far as it goes, we appeal to every member of Congress, of both parties, for evidence of its faithfulness. It is at no hazard, we say, that his immediate retirement from his present position would do more to increase confidence in the administration than any other single movement. The Congress and the country are languishing under his conduct of the Navy Department."

The correspondent of the same paper, the Globe, writes from Washington thus:

"It is the general impression that the Secretaries of Navy and War will retire from the Cabinet. Their retirement will meet the unanimous response of Congress and the country."

Results follow Whig Predictions,—as the thunder clap follows the flash. This administration has been in power now fourteen months, and has consummated one measure, and one measure only, viz. the annexation of Texas. When this annexation was first proposed, Henry Clay said, and in what he said, he spoke for all of us:—

"Under these circumstances if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. ANNEXATION & WAR WITH MEXICO ARE IDENTICAL. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. * * * I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country."

This war has come. Alas, the sage of Ashland was too true a prophet!

Nor can it be doubted, that if the Tariff is repealed, and Free Trade is substituted in its stead, results will follow Whig Predictions in the same way.

New York Express.

Reducing the Tariff.—The Union declares "that the existing war with Mexico can constitute no reason for refusing to reduce the tariff." It says:—"We have a present surplus of twelve millions of dollars. And the expenditure of less than this sum, we trust, will bring the contest to a speedy and successful termination." And it adds:—Let no member of Congress, therefore, refuse to support the rights of our country abroad, from any panic anticipation that it will arrest the reduction of the tariff. Far from it! We must do our duty in both ways, boldly and unhesitatingly. Now is the time to strike against the tariff system." Heard ever sensible people the like of this: "*Now* is the time to strike against the Tariff !!!

Mr. Douglass of Illinois gave a fair hit to John Q. Adams a few days ago. "The gentleman from Massachusetts [he said] on the question of Oregon was for taking possession of 54 40 first, and negotiating afterwards. I hope the gentleman will not blame Mr. Polk for taking possession of the Rio del Norte, first, and negotiating afterwards.

MOST AWFUL TORNADO.—*Thirty or Forty Lives lost.*—On the evening of the 7th instant, a tornado passed over Grenada—a beautiful village in Yallabusha county, Mississippi, with a population of about fifteen hundred inhabitants—while most of the children were at school, demolishing the churches and academies, and very many of the dwellings. The teacher of the male school, Mr. Sample, was killed, and many of his pupils have perished. Mrs. F. E. Plummer, the teacher of the female school, with many of the children under her charge, were killed. Mr. Robinson lost his father, wife, sister and child. The mangled remains of many of the bodies had not been identified, and several persons were missing.

Killed.—Jas. Whitsett, son of Dr. S. Whitsett, 2 children of D. Rosser, 1 daughter of J. Snider, 1 son of R. Coffmann, Mr. Plummer, a son of Mr. Kirwin, Mrs. Robinson, wife of C. Robinson, and his father, 1 son of J. A. Williamson, Baughn and child, Wm. Eubanks, 1 son of Rev. Mr. Boswell, Henry Allen, son of Mrs. Allen, 2 negroes belonging to S. Caldwell, 2 or 3 belonging to J. Balfour.

Wounded.—A daughter of D. Rosser, a son of R. Coffmann, a son of J. A. Williamson, 2 children of Mr Gill, a son of J. Melton, Mrs. Baughn, 2 sons of Wm. Lake, Joseph, a son of B. Williams, sen., a son of Dr. Edmonds, a child of the late Dr. Payne, a child of Mr. Eubanks, Mrs. ——, Landlady of T. S. L. J. M. Sample, Marion, son of A. S. Brown, Richard Armstrong, Mrs. Nelson, John Mitchell, Jas. Halder.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the Correspondence of the Mobile Daily Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 12 P. M.

The steam schooner Florida arrived last evening from Brassos Santiago. The Picayune of this morning communicates the agreeable intelligence that neither Captain Thornton nor Lieut. Kane was killed in the action with the Mexicans when the dragoons were surprised and captured.

Col. Whistler, of the U. S. A., came passenger in the Florida; some of the papers say he is bearer of despatches. The Bulletin says he comes under arrest. I cannot ascertain which statement is correct.

You will see by the semi-official report of the action before Matamoras that the accounts received by the New York were exaggerated.

Volunteers continued to enroll with great spirit. Six companies were mustered into the United States service yesterday.

It is stated that Gen. Wm. Dubuys, late Whig candidate for Governor of this State, goes to the Rio Grande with the Legion as a *private* in the Orleans Guards. This able Whig was last night elected Treasurer of the Police Department of the First Municipality. Dubuys is a glorious, public-spirited and patriotic man, and an honor to his State.

Lonsden, of the Picayune, is busily engaged in raising his company of mounted gun-men, to join Gen. Saunders' regiment, which there can be no doubt will rapidly fill, as the idea has been caught up with enthusiasm and many a gallant spirit will hasten to rally under the standard.

Several steamships, propellers, and other vessels have been recently chartered by government to transport troops, &c. The Tropic says the steamship Alabama has been chartered for three months, at $16,500 per month. This is an enormous sum, and although I have had some experience of government extravagance in matters of this kind, I can hardly bring myself to believe that the Tropic's statement is correct. If it be correct, all I have to say is, that these are fine times for some people.

The Hon. Bailie Peyton had volunteered to go as a private in the "Taylor Guards," to the Rio Grande. Gen. Gaines has since authorized Mr. Peyton to raise a Regiment to consist of six Companies of Infantry and four of Riflemen, and I learn that he has set about it with such spirit that the work will soon be accomplished. Bailie Peyton is just the man to gather bold and gallant spirits around him.

A subscription has been raised here with which a fine horse has been purchased for the gallant Captain Walker of the Texan Rangers. The horse will go out in the Alabama this evening. Another subscription is on foot for a splendid sword to be presented to the same brave man.

The women of our city and of the Country Parishes also, are employing themselves in the preparation of Banners, which they are presenting to the brave Volunteers. Under such banners victory must be gained.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

FURTHER FROM THE ARMY!

Safety of Capt. Thornton and Lieut. Kane!—A Visit upon Gen. Taylor's Camp—Narrative of the Action, &c. &c.

The steam schooner Florida, Capt. Coit, arrived at this port last evening from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 5th inst.

The Florida brought over official despatches from Gen. Taylor for the Government. A gentleman, who came passenger, has furnished us with the following narrative of General Taylor's march from his camp at Point Isabel, and of the subsequent attack upon the camp. It differs from the accounts received by the New York via Galveston. The reader may repose entire confidence in the following, as it may be considered almost official.

Attack upon Gen. Taylor's Camp.—On the 1st of May, the main body of the Army of Occupation marched from the camp on the Rio Grande, leaving as a garrison in the field works opposite Matamoras the 7th Regiment of Infantry and two companies of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Lowd and Lieut. Bragg—the whole commanded by Maj. Brown, 7th Infantry.

On the 2d the army encamped at Point Isabel. Early in the morning of the 3d a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Matamoras, which was continued during the day, and at intervals through the night and during the day of the 4th. Owing to the difficulty of communicating with the fort, no intelligence was received at head quarters respecting the result of the cannonade until the morning of the 5th, when a party sent forward to communicate brought a despatch from Major Brown, announcing the particulars, a brief statement of which follows:

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d a fire was opened upon the fort from one of the Mexican batteries, and was continued with seven guns. The fire was immediately returned and the battery silenced by our guns in thirty minutes—two of the enemy's guns supposed to be dismounted.

The enemy then commenced firing from the lower fort and mortar battery; a brisk fire of shot and shells was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison.

A moderate fire was now kept up by our eighteen pounders upon the enemy's guns and the city of Matamoras, the consular flags being respected.

The fire of the enemy was kept up without cessation until half-past 7. At 10 it was temporarily suspended, but recommenced and continued at intervals until 12 at night. Although it is believed that some 1200 to 1500 shot were fired by the enemy during this period, but one casualty occurred—a sergeant of B Company, 3d Infantry, being killed. Not one of our guns was dismounted, though the enemy's fire was concentrated for some time on the 18 pounder battery and the shot frequently struck the embrasures. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the fire was resumed by the enemy, continued for twelve or fifteen shots, and kept up at long intervals during the day, but without effect.

The amount of damage done to the enemy, beyond silencing their batteries, cannot yet be correctly known.

Surprise and Surrender of Capt. Thornton's Command.—The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Capt. T's command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about 24 miles, and as was supposed, to within about three miles of the Mexican camp, the guide refused to go any further, and stated for his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T., however, proceeded on with his command about two miles, when he came to a farm house which was enclosed entirely by a chapparal fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so boggy as to be impassable. Capt. T. entered this enclosure through a pair of bars and approached the house for the purpose of making some inquiry, his command following him. So soon as his command had all entered the enclosure, the enemy, having been concealed in the chapparal, about 2500 in number, completely surrounded him and commenced firing upon his command. He then wheeled his command thinking that he could charge through the enemy and pass out where he had entered, not however without a considerable loss. This he attempted but did not succeed; the enemy being too strong.

At this instant, Capt. Hardee approached him for the purpose of advising him how to extricate themselves. The firing of the enemy still continuing, Capt. Thornton's horse, having doubtless received a shot, ran away with him and leaped the *chapparal* fence and plunged into a precipice, where he fell with Capt. T. under him, where the latter remained insensible for five or six hours.—This casualty placed Capt. Hardee in command, who attempted with the residue to make his escape by the river, intending on arriving at its margin to swim it. In this he failed, finding it so boggy that he could not get to it. He then returned, taking the precaution to get out of distance of musketry, dismounted and examined the arms of his men, determining to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Before he had succeeded, however, in the inspection of his arms, a Mexican officer rode up and asked him to surrender. Capt. H. replied that he would surrender on one condition, which was, that if the Mexican General would receive them as prisoners of war, and treat them as the most civilized nations do, he would surrender, but on no other conditions. The Mexican officer bore this message to the General commanding, and returned with the assurance that he would. Capt. H. then surrendered.

Lieut. George Mason was a fine young officer, and his death is much regretted. His sabre belt was recognised among some articles that were subsequently captured from the enemy.

Capt. Thornton came near making his escape after all. His horse jumped down a bank with him, and he lay some time insensible. The bruises he then received were his only wounds. He was repeatedly shot at, but escaped all harm, and actually reached within five miles of the camp—the surprise occurred about 26 miles from camp—when he was taken prisoner by a Mexican picket-guard.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

FROM THE ARMY.

The Government received last evening despatches from General Taylor, at Point Isabel, and from Major Brown, commanding the American encampment opposite Matamoras. These letters are of the latest dates, and the information communicated by them varies, we understand, considerably from the verbal accounts published in the New Orleans papers.

There had been no attack on the camp of Gen. Taylor, left under command of Major Brown, except that from the Mexican batteries on the opposite side of the river. The fire from the Mexican batteries had been returned by Major Brown, and the Mexican batteries silenced, but the town of Matamoras had not been burnt or materially damaged, as far as was known. Major B. had not attempted to destroy it. One man was killed on the American side, but whether any or how many on the other, was not known.

The above, we believe, is the substance of the intelligence brought by the official letters received last night.—*Nat. Intell.*

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY!!

The Mexicans twice routed, and 1200 killed!!

The Enemy's Guns carried at the Point of the Bayonet!!

By the Daily Picayune, and an Extra from the Mobile Advertiser of the 18th, we have news, the substance of which is contained in the following:

There have been two engagements between Gen. Taylor and the Mexicans, the first on the 7th inst., when Gen. Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his Camp, opposite Matamoras. In this the Mexicans, from 5,000 to 7,000, were repulsed, our army sleeping on the field of battle, on which next day were found 200 Mexican dead, several pieces of Artillery, stores, &c. Major Ringgold died subsequently from wounds received in this action, and was buried with honors of war.

Of the second battle we can only give the following particulars from the Picayune:

The U. S. Steamer Col. Harney arrived this morning, just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago, having left on the 13th inst. Her news is glorious to our arms.

She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexican and American forces, which took place on the 9th, commencing at half past 3 o'clock P. M. within 3 miles of Camp Taylor. The action was upon the edge of a ravine, and one mile from the chapparal, which was here about 12 miles in width.

"The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep the narrow pass by which Gen. Taylor was advancing; there being a swamp on either hand. Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responded, and carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet.

So sudden and impetuous was the attack, and so successful, that Arista had not time to save his papers, which with all his correspondence fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time 600 Mexicans were either killed or wounded, and the Americans took 300 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. The American loss in action was but sixty-two, killed and wounded.

Among the killed were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran, Col. Brown (by the bursting of a shell.) Lieut. Eng, and one or two others, whose names are not given. Col. Payne, Lieuts. Gates, Burbank, Hoce, Luther, and others were wounded.

The total loss of the Mexicans in the two actions of the 8th and 9th, was at least 1200. The Mexican force amounted to at least 6000 men, while that of the Americans on the ground did not exceed 1600 men.

An exchange of prisoners took place between the two armies subsequent to the action, by which Capts. Thornton and Hardee and Lieut. Kane have been returned to the army. Lieut. Deas was not demanded, and still remains a prisoner. Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor, was Gen. Vega. For him two American officers were offered in exchange but it was declined to give him up, save in exchange for an American of equal rank, whenever one should be taken.

Gen. Vega and two Mexican Lieutenants were sent over by Gen. Taylor on the Col. Harney as prisoners of war.—Gen. Vega was allowed to be accompanied by one of his Aids, a Lieut. Colonel, as a friend.

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it; but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans. In their flight, many of the Mexicans took the river, and were drowned in their attempts to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon of the action. Leaving there his whole force, he started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there the evening of the 10th without molestation. The morning of the 11th he started back for his camp opposite Matamoras. We need not say that he and his army are in the highest spirits.

Credible information had been received that the American Consul, and all the American citizens at Matamoras, had been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 130 miles back of Matamoras.

The above was issued from this office in an Extra on Saturday last,—for the ability to do which we were indebted to the Wilmington Commercial's Extra.

Since that time we have received full confirmation in the following letters from the seat of war brought to us in an Extra from the Mobile Advertiser:—

[Correspondence N. O. Tropic.]

BRASSOS SANTIAGO, May 13.

At the receipt of the news of the first battle I wrote you a short account, the result of the second is now on hand, and it is most decisive. It now appears that the Mexicans had only five thousand men in the field at the first battle, and four thousand stowed away in the chapparel near the battle ground. It was their intention to have made but a slight attack the first day, but being so closely pressed they were obliged to fight in order to make good their retreat to where the four thousand were in the chapparel. In the first fight a general officer had his head shot off; it is not yet ascertained who he was, as his body was recognised by his dress as he lay upon the field.

Gen. Taylor advanced the morning of the first battle into the chapparel, then sent 800 picked men under the charge of Capt. McCall, to reconnoitre, he advanced unmolested until near 3 P. M., (the army following at a distance,) when Capt. McCall sent word to Gen. Taylor that he had received a charge of grape from the enemy, and lost two men.

The army was then deployed, and Capt. May, 2nd dragoons, ordered to charge the battery that had thrown the grape, and to take it if he lost every man. He obeyed orders, took the battery of four guns and lost but one man. The battery was commanded by Gen. De la Vega, who was taken prisoner.

Our little army then rent the air with their huzzas, and rushed shouting upon the enemy, committing the most dreadful havoc among them, taking eight pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and 500 packed mules. Gen. Arista's camp bedstead contained all his private and public baggage papers, which latter will be of great value, as we now not only have the key to the whole campaign, which will enable Gen. T. to form his plans so as to entirely defeat their designs.

We took all and every thing they had, four hundred prisoners, and the army baggage. The enemy had between 8 and 9,000 troops in the two battles, but we with 1,800 troops completely routed them.

We exchanged prisoners, got Capt. Thornton, Hardee and his little band. Our officers while prisoners were well treated, having lived with Ampudia ever since they were taken. Gen. Taylor would not exchange for Lieut. Deas as a prisoner of war, as it would be sanctioning his crossing the river, which he did not, having reprobated his crossing in the severest manner.

In this second and glorious battle we lost about the same number of men as in the first, but had more officers wounded. Capt. Walker with his heroic band of Rangers, was the last that fired at the Mexicans, the army left him and his comrades on the bank of the river shooting them as they attempted to cross.

To-morrow General Taylor leaves here to make an attack on Matamoras, in connection with Com. Connor, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

I forgot to mention that Gen. Taylor arrived here yesterday with all our wounded, between 50 and 60, with Gen. Romulus De la Vega, one Mexican Capt. and two Lieutenants, who go with this letter in the Col. Harney.

The mules from Matamoras, some 500, were sent in to day, as well as the Mexican wounded.

One Mexican, who was stationed at one of their batteries, says every body but himself at the batteries was killed—says the guns beat any thing they ever dreamed of, they were so quick. One of the Mexican officers in trying to rally his men, found he could not, and commenced to cut them with his sword, when his troops shot him dead. We had 13 killed, and about 10 mortally wounded.

Capt. Page of the 3d, had all the lower part of his face shot off with a cannon ball—it is thought he will recover, though horribly mutilated. Major Ringold had the fleshy part of both his legs shot through, and horse killed—none of his bones broken, which is wonderful. Our informant says the field of battle was strewed with the dead, and they could hear the groans of the Mexican wounded all night at Gen. T's camp.

Despatches had been sent to Vera Cruz by Gen. T., conducted to us safe enough, but rumor would have it that a steamer from Vera Cruz was to have been bombarded. Justice of our surprise then when at daylight on the morning of the 8th, the whole squadron Falmouth excepted) appeared off our harbor. The Commodore had not received the despatches from here, but was informed at Vera Cruz, that the Mexicans had marched 6 or 7,000 troops across by land to assist Gen. Arista in *whipping* Gen. Taylor.

Commodore C. therefore, thought very wisely that his presence here would do some good in the way of re-enforcements. Gladly was he welcomed, as Gen. Taylor had marched out the evening previous to meet and conquer the enemy, taking with him 2200 men, teamsters included, with 250 teams loaded with ammunition, provisions, &c., which the Mexicans were no doubt apprised of, as the teams had been loaded ever since Monday last, awaiting the orders for a march at a moment's warning.

Gen. T. left Point Isabel with little over 400 men to defend it. Major Monroe, commanding here, sent a requisition to Com Connor for as many men as he could spare, as we heard firing about 2 P. M. of the 8th, which continued with but little intermission until dark. Com C. sent ashore 250 men, and on the 9th 4 or 500 more, which makes this place strong enough to withstand an attack against 20,000 men.

[From the Galveston Civilian of the 15th.

On the morning of the 13th, Gen. Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, &c., started for his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Isabel, informing him that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived in Matamoros, 2,000 of which had crossed over, and 1100 more had crossed the Rio Grande at Barrita, near the Bocachica, not more than 8 miles from Point Isabel. Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, and made preparations to leave the next day with such forces as were arriving. The steamship Galveston landed 450 Infantry, (Regulars and Volunteers;) the Augusta landed about 250, Capt. Price arrived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with his company of 70 mounted Rangers. They all reached the Point on the 13th. The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800 at Point Isabel on the 14th.

Gen. Paredes is at the head of 15,000 troops, on his way to Matamoros. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived at Matamoros, is the advance division of his army.

The Mexicans have continued their firing into the Fort opposite Matamoros, nearly ever since General Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Major Brown died on ——, from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells. His wound was not considered dangerous, but as he was placed in one of the bomb-proof burrows, mortification ensued, from the want of fresh air. His death is deeply deplored by the army; his intrepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the Fort prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of these conflicts with our brave army. The strength of the Fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans, and indeed well it might be, for they have thrown upwards of 1400 shot and shell into the works, and every morning they present the same appearance; our loss has only been two or three in the Fort. The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The Fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoras exhibit ruins as plainly as those of a hundred Centuries when gaping forth their lamentation of lo! and behold what desolation is here.

It is stated that an expedition is to be sent by boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the River, where there is a military force.

Gen. Vega, is the Col. Vega that was captured by the Texan forces at the Slaughter of San Jacinto. He was also at the Fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

Col. Truman Cross, who was killed by the Mexican rancheros, is a son-in-law of Mr. Thomas A Dexter, of Boston.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!!

By the way of Havana, per bark Rapid, we have dates from Vera Cruz to May 1, received there by the British steamer Tweed.

Despatches had been received both from Generals Mejia and Arista, announcing the encampment of Gen. Taylor, with his army, on the Rio Bravo, and making the most of the disasters.

The Indicador, of the 29th, publishes a *manifesto* from the President of the Republic, in which he sets forth the grievances the Mexicans have against the United States.

Among them, is set forth our encampment in the state of Tamaulipas.

He complains loudly of the passage of the Nueces, the ancient limit of Texas.

He does not declare war, as we understand him, but he announces his determination to repel invasion, and as we understand him, this invasion of the Rio Grande.

From this day, he announces, war, a defensive war will be commenced, and every point of the Mexican territory will be defended, that is invaded or attacked.

New York Express.

VOLUNTEERS—*No more wanted.*—We learn from an authentic source that the requisition made by Gen. Taylor on Louisiana has been fully complied with, without a draft, and that there are even more volunteers than can be received. Several companies have been already refused, and offers are beginning to pour in from the interior which will all be rejected until further requisition from the proper authorities is made. This intelligence was brought here yesterday by Major Chase of the U. S. Army, who declined accepting the services of the gallant volunteers from Montgomery under Captain Elmore, now quartered in this city, to the very great mortification of Captain E. and his brave associates. We understand that so eager are they for their country's service, that a messenger has been despatched to the proper officer in New Orleans with a proposition to volunteer *without pay*, and a request to be received on those terms.—Never was there a set of men more eager for the battle-field than these Montgomery volunteers, and it will be a sore disappointment to them should they not be permitted to mingle in the struggle now raging on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Love and Glory.—A gentleman from Iberville married a most lovely girl, and in two hours afterwards marched with the volunteers.

A rich planter of East Feliciana was engaged to a beautiful young lady, with no dower but her charms and virtues; he reluctantly left her for the frontier, but being desirous of securing to her his estate, he induced her to follow him to the city. They were married, and in a few minutes she returned to her new home, and he proceeded with the volunteers.—Glory attend these hero husbands, and love and bliss to welcome their return.

N. O. Jef.

The "Gallant Texans"—The N. O. Bulletin says: "We regret to hear that but little has been done in the way of volunteering in Texas; in fact, we do not hear of any measures having been taken to comply with the requisition of General Taylor. It is assigned as a reason for the apathy of the Texans, that the information brought to Galveston by the Monmouth was not official, and the Galveston papers speak censoriously of Capt. Catlett, for not having given to the Texan papers the facts published by him in this city, and the appeal to the people of Texas to fly to the relief of the army."

A very poor excuse, it strikes us. We have heard of another excuse urged by the Texans, that seems to us more probable. They say they had no agency in getting up this war, and they have no particular desire to hurry about engaging in it. Let those who brought the country into the difficulty *fight it out*—is what they say in Galveston, we are told. We hope, however, our information is not correct, and that the brave and gallant Texans will not be found wanting in devotion to the standard of the Union.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

A Fighting Methodist.—A noble example has just been set by the *Rev.* Richard A. Stewart. Being in this city when the news from Taylor's army arrived, he immediately returned home, and arrived yesterday with 100 stout volunteers from East Baton Rouge and Iberville. *Capt.* Stewart was formerly a distinguished lawyer and politician in the State of Mississippi.—*Jef.*

Matamoras is an old Spanish city containing 7,000 inhabitants, and is beautifully situated on the Southern bank of the Rio Grande, within its folds, so that its front and rear are both on the river. Seen from the American side, it has every appearance of being an important town. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and appear to be filled with many varieties of shade trees, which give the town an air of coolness, and render its appearance very inviting. Many of the buildings are built of brick, and in the modern style of architecture. The Cathedral, market, and buildings occupied by the military, are among the finest. The dwellings of the poorer classes are constructed with canes, brush, mud, and the like materials, and are essentially Mexican. The town formerly contained double its number of inhabitants, and was a place of some importance. This rapid decline is owing to the present internal commotions and the growing indolence of the people. The citizens are all under the rule of the military, and are obliged to provide for them.

The "Journal of Commerce" says:

"*Commercial Effects*—The accounts from N. Orleans and Mobile are very bad. The produce of the west and South is coming down in one great and endless avalanche, but the circulation of business is stopped. The rates of freight have advanced materially; merchants are unwilling to take the hazards of making shipments, the Northern merchants, unwilling to advance on property which must encounter the risks of the Gulf, have withdrawn their credits, and so the produce is piling up beyond the capacities of all the warehouses. How can merchants meet their engagements when all their property is suddenly rendered unavailable? Great inconvenience and damage must be the consequence."

A call for more Money.—The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has asked for $2 000,000, to feed and clothe 8000 men, just added by Congress to the Standing Army and for the Oregon regiment of mounted volunteers.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britania has arrived at Boston with Liverpool papers of the 4th instant. She brings no news of importance. Cotton was selling freely at the prices last quoted, but no advance had taken place. The Irish Coercion Bill had passed the first reading in the House of Commons by a Majority of 149. No further action had been had on the Corn Bill. The north of Portugal had been the scene of an insurrectionary movement, originating with the wine-growers, on account of the exactions of the Government, which was suppressed, and the disaffected district put under martial law. An overland mail arrived from India on the 1st instant. The country appears tranquil. The English were in possession of Lahore, and making arrangements for the occupation of the conquered territory.

Volunteers from Wilmington.—Capt. James F. McRee, Jr., and Ensign Flanner, of the Clarendon Horse Guards, on Saturday last opened lists for the reception of names of volunteers to serve a campaign in Texas. About forty have signed, and they are making preparations to leave for the scene of conflict.—*Wilm. Commercial.*

Business in New Orleans.—We have been favoured with a perusal of a letter of the 12th inst. from a gentleman in New Orleans to a friend of ours, in which he gives a most gloomy account of trade and business in general there. He remarks, "I have never seen such a time as is now existing here. Failures constantly take place—money is tight, and produce is declining to nothing. Corn 30 cts; Flour $3.25; Whiskey 18 cts. Freights have also advanced astonishingly, 25 cts. on Corn to New York, $1.50 per Bbl. for Pork. Exchange can't be sold. I suppose you have heard of the failure of one of our largest Firms!"—*Ibid.*

The New York "Morning News," (a belt a thoroughgoing "Democrat," cannot stand every thing that is Democratic. Witness the following, from that paper of Tuesday:

"The unanimity and zeal which have characterized the conduct of our people in reference to our difficulties with Mexico, is certainly most gratifying and commendable. To be sure, in some quarters, a natural propensity for gasconade has been indulged, and some silly rant has been uttered *about the 'Halls of the Montezumas'*; but those who will take good care not to be caught in Mexico, but the great mass of the people have exhibited, beyond that, a spirit and determination to uphold with every energy the cause of their country."

The "Union" and other organs of the administration, shower down upon us Whigs torrents of abuse, because we will not identify their Mr. Polk with the country, and support *him*, as well as the war, in which he has unconstitutionally, unadvisedly, and rashly engaged us. They, forsooth, seem to expect us to consider him our country, and to support him as well as that country. We shall do no such thing. We scorn him more than ever, for clandestinely involving us in a war, which he had not courage enough of himself to recommend to Congress, nor foresight enough to provide for when intended and provoked. The war was made to *steal* upon us, and upon the trade and commerce of the country all unprepared, when we had every reason to believe our difficulties with Mexico were blown over, and on the eve of amicable adjustment.

As for ourselves, we have marked out our course, and we shall pursue it without turning to the right or left, because we think the course is right. We shall support the war, but we shall at the same time point out every step of wrong the Executive power has been guilty of in bringing it into it; and, first of all, we shall never cease to decry the political and criminal folly of invading the Mexican State of Tamaulipas.

The "Union," however, has paraded, with a day or two, (and other papers have copied it a manifesto of the Mexican General Woll, of June 30th, 1844, in which he orders off all Mexicans from the territory distant one league from the left bank of the Rio Grande, as a proof conclusive that Mexico holds the territory on the East side of the Rio Grande as Texan territory. To say nothing of the absurdity of supposing a military officer in the command of an army has the power of fixing a boundary line between nations, it is clear that the evident object of that manifesto was to separate all Mexicans from the Texan population of Texan interests; and so far from conceding the Rio Grande as a boundary line, suspended the then existing armistice in order to make an attack upon all Texans presuming to approach the Rio Grande. The Mexican General not only in that manifesto claims all Texas, but fixes the punishment of death upon Mexicans presuming even by their presence to sanction the claim of Texas upon the Rio Grande. Nothing is stronger than the spirit of that manifesto against the

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

THE FIRST MEETING OF GOV. GRAHAM AND MR. SHEPARD.—The admirable account of the discussion at Snow Hill, for which we are indebted to a Down East friend, will be found on our first page. It presents a more full and interesting account of the Governor's defence against Mr. Shepard's attacks, than we have any where seen. Our readers will do well to circulate it among their neighbors.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.—The Union states, by authority, that probably not half the 50,000 volunteers authorized will be mustered into service immediately. But the force will be large for this country, and Gen. Scott will command it. The volunteers now called for will be from the States nearest to the scene of operations. But the residue will be organized, part in each State and Territory, to be called into service at a moment's warning.

Subsequently we find in the Union a Circular from the Secretary of War to the Governors of the several States, calling upon them to organise the following numbers of troops:—

Volunteers to be enrolled, but not called into service until further orders.

Maine,	1 regiment of foot,				777
New Hampshire,	½	do.			389
Massachusetts,	1	do.			777
Rhode Island,	½	do.			389
Connecticut,	½	do.			389
Vermont,	½	do.			389
New York,	7	do.			5430
New Jersey,	1	do.			777
Delaware,	½	do.			389
Pennsylvania,	6	do.			4662
Maryland,	2	do.			1554
Virginia,	3	do.			2331
North Carolina,	1	do.			777
South Carolina,	1	do.			777
Louisiana,	2	do.			1554
Michigan,	1	do.			777
Florida,	½	do.			389
Iowa,	1	do.			777
Wisconsin,	1	do.			777
Alabama,	½	do.			389
					24,186

Volunteers already called for, for immediate service.

Arkansas,	1½ regiments,	780	horse,	3	1170
Mississippi,	1	"			777 "
Alabama,	1	"			777 "
Georgia,	1	"			777 "
Tennessee,	3	"	780	"	1554 " 2343
Kentucky,	3	"	780	"	1554 " 2343
Missouri,	1	"	780	"	780
Illinois,	3	"			2331 " 2331
Indiana,	3	"			2331 " 2331
Ohio,	3	"			2331 " 2331
Texas,	1½	"	780	"	388 " 1167
					17,133

Gov. Graham, in response to the above Circular, has issued the following Proclamation:—

By His Excellency WM. A. GRAHAM, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of North Carolina:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act providing for the prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, approved the 13th of May, instant, the President of the United States hath made a requisition on the State of North Carolina, for one regiment of Infantry Volunteers to be "enrolled and held in readiness for muster into the service of the United States," the said Regiment to comprise ten companies, each consisting of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieut., 1 2d Lieut., 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 64 Privates.

And being fully assured that the citizen soldiers of the State are ready to meet this call to patriotic duty with promptness and alacrity, I do hereby enjoin and solicit that 10 Companies of Volunteers, each of the number and with the Officers aforesaid, be as soon as practicable formed and enrolled, to the end that they may be returned to the Secretary of War, as ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. No private or non-commissioned Officer can be received who is apparently over 45 or under 18 years of age, and who is not in physical strength and vigor. Every Company, when the requisite number is enrolled, will be entitled to elect the Company Officers; and Field Officers will be appointed for the Regiment, by the time of the completion of the enrolment.

As soon as any Company may be completed as above set forth, the Captain thereof will make report to the Adjutant General. If a greater number of Companies or men, shall be offered, than that required, a selection from those tendered will be made by lot. Early information is desired to be communicated to the Adjutant General of the progress of the enrollment; and all Military Officers in the State will cause this requisition to be made known generally to those under their command—that all who duly estimate the high honor of their country and are inclined to rally around her banner in this crisis, may be afforded the opportunity to volunteer their services.

Given under my hand, and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] at the City of Raleigh, the 22d of May, A. D. 1846, and of our Independence the 70th.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HILL, Secretary of State.

We doubt not that the quota of this State will be readily raised. The Rifle Company of this town, which offered its services about a year ago, had a meeting last evening and added 13 members to its roll. Notices of the meeting of the other Companies in our town will be found in this paper. In Raleigh, the Guards, consisting of 30 or 40 men, had offered their services, and an effort was making to fill up the ranks. Mr. Gales, Mayor of the city, has called a meeting of the citizens for this afternoon.

On the receipt of the news of the two victories, on Saturday last, our Town authorities hoisted the National Flag and fired a Salute, and in the evening there was a display of fire works at the Arsenal.

HOAX.—A shameful hoax was played off last week in Philadelphia, in getting up a report of the arrival of the Steamer with news of the death of Louis Phillipe. It was but a hoax.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The interesting article of "Somers," in defence of Gov. Graham's Convention vote in 1834; and the account of the Commencement of Edgeworth Female School, are reluctantly deferred till our next.

CANDIDATES.

We are informed that HARRISON W. COVINGTON, Esq., and Col. WALTER L. STEELE, both Whigs, are candidates to represent the County of Richmond in the next House of Commons.

A STRONG TICKET.—The Whigs of Craven have nominated Samuel W. Chadwick for the Senate; and Messrs. Wm. H. Washington and Henry T. Guion for the Commons.

The Hon. Edward Stanly and Col. Thos. D. Smaw are the Whig candidates for the Commons in Beaufort county; and David Carter, Esq. is the candidate for the Senatorial District of Beaufort and Hyde.

MR. SHEPARD NOMINATED.—As was expected, the Locofoco Central Committee nominated Mr. Jas. B. Shepard as the party Candidate for Governor. How the vote stood between himself and Mr. Leak, we have not heard. Mr. L., however, is out in the Standard with a letter acquiescing in the nomination.

THE "UNDIGNIFIED LEGISLATION" OF VIRGINIA.—The letter on our first page, from Samuel Watts, Esq., member of the Virginia Legislature from Portsmouth, throws a flood of light on the origin of the undignified legislation of Virginia, in the slur attempted to be cast on our State, and the attempted interference with the action of our Judiciary.

"WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE"—Our readers will recollect that our friend "Candor" of Wilmington, has estimated that a Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville would cost $19,265 per mile. We now find that another correspondent of the same paper, who signs himself P. D., offers to "enter into bonds" to build a road from Wilmington to Camden, of T rail, for $10,000 a mile, or, of superstructure and iron similar to the present Wilmington road, (⅝ to ¾ of an inch thick,) at $5,400 a mile, or like the Raleigh and Gaston road, (½ inch thick,) at $4,500 a mile. We do not notice this proposition for the purpose of complaining that it is too low—that the road can't be built for less than $19,265 per mile. Not at all. Our object is to show the friends of *our* road, who may have some idea of the relative practicability of the two routes, how cheaply it is affirmed a rail road may be built. P. D. gives some very cogent reasons in support of his estimate, viz: the great'y reduced value of labor, provisions, and materials. This is all certainly encouraging to us, and we thank P. D. for his estimate. It may induce some one to tackle an offer,—to back his judgment—on this route.

FOUL SLANDERS.—The Locofoco presses, from the Union down, are unremitting in their efforts to gull the public into a belief, that the Whigs are opposing the country in this period of war with Mexico. Never was a more foul libel. One of their papers that we have seen arrays the names of 14 members of the House and 2 of the Senate as having voted against the bill to furnish men and money to defend their country, and carry on the war with Mexico." Was that what they voted against? The Editor of the Wilmington Journal doubtless knows that it was not. He doubtless knows that the vote was given, not against the men and the money, but against the *falsehood* which Locofocoism insisted should stand out in the very preamble to the bill, and which the Locofoco majority, with a deliberately base purpose, to put the Whigs to vote *for*, or vote *against* the bill. Another Locofoco paper, with an utter ignorance of the whole history of the country, such as would entitle a school boy of ten years to the birch, declares that the Whigs never did any of the fighting in the wars in which this country has been engaged, and it professes to doubt whether they will do any in this war. The writer of such a libel on one half the people of the United States either never heard of Washington and his revolutionary associates, or of Scott, and Taylor, and Cass, and the thousands of other gallant sports of the last war,—or, he wrote the libel knowing it to be a libel. Again: The Union of Thursday night last says,—

"The present shout from the whig organs are ominous of a determined and desperate attack upon the administration. Such was the course of the federal press in the war of 1-12; and we shall scarcely be surprised to see them *now*, as *then*, inviting the formation of an organized opposition—calling forth another Hartford convention perhaps, and urging their members of Congress to refuse supplies for carrying on the war."

And *this* was penned by the Editor of the Union only two days after the House of Representatives had passed, by a unanimous vote, 191 to 0, the bill appropriating more than six millions of dollars to support the army, being two millions more than usual, and, including the ten millions originally appropriated, making an increase of twelve millions already caused by the war with Mexico.

Now what is the object of all these libellous attacks on the Whig party? It cannot be any desire to produce unanimity and a hearty support of the war. That object would be promoted by a directly opposite treatment. No: the object is to drive the Whig party, if possible, into the adoption of that very course with which they are now falsely charged. And the end to be gained by thus arraying one half of the people against the country in this its time of trial, is the great, the patriotic purpose, of electing some Locofoco demagogue, Polk or Cass perhaps, President of the United States in 1848? And for this it is that the Union and its satellites are endeavoring to array the Whigs against the county.

But they will be disappointed. The Whigs will not only vote all the necessary supplies,—unanimously when not coupled with a falsehood;—but they will fight the battles of their country too.—There is one thing, however, that they will not do. They will not support Polk and his party which have unnecessarily plunged us in this war. They make a distinction between the Administration and the Country. The latter they are always ready to support and defend.

GEN. SCOTT.—We were misinformed as to Gen. Scott's having passed through Wilmington to the Seat of War. The Union says, however, that he is directed to proceed there to take command.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church has agreed to locate the two branches of its Book Concern at Richmond, Va. and Louisville, Kentucky.—Charleston and Nashville were the principal competitors for the benefit.

A Duel.—As the 197th regiment of Pennsylvania militia were reviewed in Carlisle, Col. Noble spoke some disrespectful words of General Armour's character as a soldier, which resulted in a duel, when Colonel Noble *was shot dead the first fire*. General Armour has been arrested, and is in jail.

OUR ELECTION.—The following is the view taken by the intelligent Editor of the Alexandria Gazette of our prospects and duties in the coming Election. We think we can assure our friends abroad that we shall not fail in the performance of our whole duty to ourselves, our State, and our Country:—

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An election takes place this summer in North Carolina, for Governor and the Legislature. We need not say how confidently the Whigs of the whole Union look to their brethren in that State, for a manly and triumphant show of their principles and their strength. The political sentiment of North Carolina is undoubted. The "Old North State" is true. Let her take care that her firmness be made an EXAMPLE to all her sister States. The re-election of Gov. Graham, the present able and efficient Chief Magistrate, we presume, is secure. The Legislature to be chosen, it is important, should be decidedly Whig. It will have to select a Senator of the U. S., and on that account, especially, do we, and the Whigs, generally, throughout the country, feel doubly interested in the success of the cause. We appeal, then, to the indomitable Whigs of North Carolina, to be active, vigilant and determined in this matter.—They should remember that they are acting, not only for themselves, but for their whole country—and their exertions should be made to correspond to the honorable expectations which are excited out of the State. It is not for us to dictate to them, or even to counsel them in their State elections. But we can, without interference, express to them the interest which is felt for their success, by all who hold their political opinions, and the ardent hopes that are entertained that they will not disappoint the predictions of their friends. To *unite* upon their best and strongest men, in every county in the State, and to return a triumphant majority of Whigs, will, we trust, be their pleasure, as it will certainly be their duty.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—The great National Fair, for the exhibition of specimens of American manufactures of all kinds, was opened at Washington on Thursday last, with the firing of a national salute and to the sound of national airs from a band of music. The immense building erected for the purpose, is filled with all that is useful and beautiful, in every branch of industry. The city is crowded with strangers, drawn thither by the interest of the exhibition.

The writers for the Union are engaged in the most un-patriotic attempt to ridicule this *National* exhibition, for which they get a deserved castigation by the following communication in the Intelligencer:—

The National Fair.—Anti-Americanism.—Messrs. Editors: As an American, proud of my country and its progress, I was mortified this morning at seeing in the "Union," the Government organ, attempts made to ridicule and disparage the splendid exhibition now being made in this city of American industry, ingenuity, and skill, by calling it a "magnificent" representation, in contrast with a "meritorious" and concluding with the sarcastic and fall declaration of a preference *"for the meanest article, out and out."* What an American this! What a congenial sympathy for *beasts*, and what a total destitution of every spark of American feeling, must there be in that heart which prefers an exhibition of *foreign beasts*, worse than foreign goods! to the magnificent and gratifying display of the unparalleled progress of our country in agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts!—a display that cannot fail to thrill every *American* heart with patriotic exultation and delight. Even *foreigners* have not hesitated to declare their admiration of these wonderful displays of American genius and skill; and such have also been the sentiments freely expressed by many of the most decided opponents of the protective policy, which has produced these noble and gratifying results, advancing at once our national prosperity and independence.

But these miserable writers in the "Union" would prefer going to a *"menagerie."* What a taste! what patriots! We say, go to the menagerie, but don't come to the *American* Fair, the exhibition of *foreign beasts* and *foreign goods*, a pure mere congenial, and admire the inferior productions of Bat'sh skill, which Mr. Homer was invited to exhibit on the pavition, alongside of native American productions; but which invitation he promptly declined.

Among the samples of American Manufacture drawn forth yesterday, by the National Fair, was a female from Montgomery county, Maryland, a nursing mother of three children born at one birth.

National Intelligencer.

THE QUESTION OF TITLE TO THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE NUECES AND THE RIO GRANDE.—If this territory had been undoubtedly ours, it might well have been a question with the Administration, whether it was right at this time to march an army into it, to take forcible possession. But when it was notoriously claimed by Mexico, as well as by us, the inevitable consequence of that march was *War*, if the adverse claimant possessed the spirit and ability to resent what she must necessarily have considered the grossest insult and wrong. It is impossible to resist the conclusion, that the army was marched to the extreme limit of the disputed territory, and there posted in the spot most offensive to Mexico, for the purpose either of provoking a fight or of browbeating a weak and cowardly and distracted neighbor. If the latter was the object, it was unworthy of the government of a great nation; and if the former, the President violated the Constitution, which has placed the war power in other hands, and at the same time violated the solemn oath by which he bound himself to support that Constitution.

The President, in his Message, has labored to establish the right of the United States, by virtue of the annexation of Texas, to the territory in dispute. But it is believed that only one of his positions on this point can be sustained, viz: the fact that Texas set up a claim, a bald claim, to the Rio Grande as her boundary. Since our last, in which we spoke of this claim, we have seen a letter from an officer of the army, to the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, in which we find repeated and conclusive evidence, that our army, in its march to the Rio Grande, passed through a foreign country, inhabited by foreigners, who had never been under the dominion of Texas or the United States, and who retired at the approach of our troops. The following is an extract from the letter, which is dated April 19, (before hostilities were commenced.)

"Our situation here is an extraordinary one.—*Right in the enemy's country, actually occupying their corn and cotton fields, the people of the soil leaving their homes*, and we, with a small handful of men, marching with colors flying and drums beating, right under the very guns of one of their principal cities, displaying the star-spangled banner *as if in defiance under their very nose*, and they with an army twice our size, *at least*, sit quietly down, and make not the least resistance, not the first effort to drive the INVADERS off. There is no parallel to it. Daily reports have been received, that they intended to fight *this* time, and *now that*, but all agreed that when Gen. Ampudia (rendered notorious by boiling SANTMANAT's head in oil) arrived, then we would "see sights," and nothing could hold him back from a fight. His proclamation which preceded him, would cause the world to believe that he intended to *eat us right up*, and make some delicious *man's-head soup!* The men of our command were very anxious for his arrival; a fight is all they want, and I verily believe that it was, and is, their nightly prayer. Had I not some pity for the Mexicans, I would hope they might be gratified, for there would be a bottled-up energy and courage uncorked, that would insure them an easy victory over immense odds."—[*We have italicised some words.*]-Ed. Obs.

This is the light in which an intelligent officer on the spot looks on the *invasion* as he justly calls it. The army was in the "enemy's country," "invaders," "occupying their corn and cotton fields." He afterwards details the various official remonstrances of the Mexicans against this invasion,—first 20 miles from the Colorado, they were warned that "if they advanced it would be considered a declaration of war;" then again at the Colorado; then at Point Isabel; and lastly at the camp opposite Matamoras.

Another officer, writing to his friend in Newark, N. J. says,

"THIS MEXICAN STATE, TAMAULIPAS, IN WHICH WE ARE ENCAMPED, is a beautiful and most delightful region." And he then goes on to describe "the level surface, dotted with cotton and sugar-cane fields, interspersed with lovely gardens after the Spanish fashion."

And yet Mr. Polk tells us that all this country is part of the State of Texas, represented in the Texan Congress and Convention, and now represented in the Congress of the United States!!

A very shrewd suggestion is thrown out in one of our exchange papers as to the cause of this movement upon the disputed territory. It will be recollected, that by the conditions of Annexation of Texas, that State retains her own lands and pays her own debts. The debts are due generally to citizens of the U. States, probably from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, some of which cost the present creditors 10 cents in the dollar. Well, Texas granted away such vast regions of her public lands, that it is more than doubtful whether the remainder will pay the debt. Hence the desire for more Texas land. And the President has probably been urged by designing men to take it for their benefit. The following further extract from the same officer's letter will show what kind of land is to be thus acquired:—

"The land in the vicinity is cultivated to some extent; some of its occupy cotton fields and some corn. The soil is of the richest alluvial character, susceptible of the highest state of cultivation; for sugar it cannot be surpassed. I presume they never have frosts here. The whole valley of the Rio Grande is bound to be rapidly and densely populated. The richest class of planters, after vesting it, will surely return and settle. In ten years this wilderness will smile and blossom like the rose." How gorgeously rich the plantations will be on its banks. Everything, almost, grows here. In the vicinity of the camp there are the remains of a deserted garden, and in it you have the orange, lemon, fig, banana, plantain, peach and cocoa nut. It has evidently at one time been under high cultivation, and ornamented by choice and beautiful flowers. The magnificent flowering pomegranate was met with in groves. One loves to reflect and draw up in his mind what a magnificent state of cultivation even five years will produce. This rich body of land is between 35 and 40 miles in width, by some 250 in length. In the upper parts most excellent wheat is raised. This Texas is truly a valuable acquisition."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 18th, Mr. Benton moved a resolution for an increase of the general and staff officers of the army.

On Tuesday, the Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up. In the course of debate, Mr. Speight of Miss. said he would not oppose the bill; but denounced the *cheap* postage scheme as intended to keep up *high* taxes! He asked if the committee intended any change?

Mr. Niles of Conn. replied, that the committee contemplated *no change* as being necessary.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, Mr. Westcott, from the Committee on Territories, to whom had been referred the resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of organizing a government for the territory of Oregon, reported, "That it is deemed by a majority of the committee that it is neither proper nor expedient at this time for Congress to adopt legislation of the character indicated by the bill." Also, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the bill from the House to extend, &c.: "That a majority of committee do not agree that it is necessary or in any way expedient to pass said bill in its present shape at this session; but the committee, after full and free consultation, have not been able to coincide in opinion with respect to the several important alterations that it is desired should be made in it, and the committee therefore have unanimously instructed their chairman to move to discharge said committee from the further consideration of the said bill."

Mr. W. gave notice that when the report came up for consideration he should move to postpone the whole subject until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Allen said, by way of making it a test question, he should move to make the report the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Benton intimated that he should have something to say on that subject.

On Friday, the report of Mr. Westcott being taken up, Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at great length, with a mass of testimony showing, beyond all controversy, by both English and American authorities, that the line of 49 degrees was fixed by the Treaty of Utrecht between England and France in 1713, to which line the U. States of course succeeded by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. He was exceeding'y severe upon the 54° 40' party, Gen. Cass, and all "the big and little organs," in the Senate and out of it, who have exhibited their ignorance of the facts which he has so laboriously collected together. He closed his speech as follows:

"To complete this last and crowning piece of testimony, I have to add that the evidence of it is in the Department of State, as is nearly the whole of the evidence which I have used in crushing this *pie-poudre* insurrection—"*this puddle-lane rebellion*"—against the truth and majesty of history, which, beginning with a clerk in the Department of State, spread to all the organs, big and little; then reached the Senate of the United States, held divided empire in this chamber for four months, and now dies the death of the ridiculous.

"I have now got to the end of the errors which I propose to correct at the present time. I have consumed the day in getting ready to speak—in clearing away the rubbish which had been piled up in my path. On another day, if the Senate pleases, I will go to work on the Oregon question, and endeavor to show how far we shall be right, and how far we may be wrong, in exercising the jurisdiction and sovereignty which this bill proposes (which is not a copy of the British act, but goes far beyond it) over an undefined extent of territory, to which we know there are conflicting claims. Light upon this point, at this time, may be of service to our country; and I mean to discharge my duty to her, regardless of all consequences to myself."

[The "Union" growls at Mr. Benton, and we expect to see him read out of the party, as Mr. Calhoun has been. Nothing that stands in the way of Polk and Cass finds favor in that quarter.]

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Army Appropriation Bill was debated, with particular reference to the Mexican war and the causes which have brought it about.

On Tuesday, the debate was resumed and concluded. On motion of Mr. McKay, the appropriations were increased about two millions of dollars, to pay the expense of the increase of 7 or 8,000 men just authorised to the rank and file of the army. And then the bill was passed unanimously, yeas 191, nays none. The amount appropriated is $6,792,814 67.

On Wednesday, Mr. King, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to build 12 more war steamers, and 1 iron frigate.

The General Civil Appropriation Bill was taken up and debated.

On Thursday, the same bill was debated.

On Friday and Saturday, a few private bills were passed.

Cold Comfort.—The "Lincoln Courier" (Democratic,) has a paragraph in relation to the prospects of the party, which, we should think, would operate as a *wet blanket* on Mr. Shepard. The Editor, speaking of the meeting of the Central Committee to decide who is to be the real Simon Pure, says—"The State Democratic Committee are to meet at Raleigh on Monday, for the purpose of deciding the relative claims of Messrs Leak and Shepard to *defeat*, next August—yes, *defeat*, for the truth need not be disguised, that the friends of neither of these gentlemen can engage so warmly on the side of any other than his own favorite, as might have been the case had the Committee acted as promptly in responding to Mr. Leak as they have to Mr. Shepard. But, we need not cry after spilt milk, so, like the negro and his rabbit, we may consider the Governor's election as not much of an object after all."—*Register.*

From the Democratic Union (Harrisburg) of May 20.

The Washington Union and the Tariff.—The Union is still calling upon Congress to reduce the Tariff. "Now is the time (says that paper) to strike against the tariff system." This kind of *logic* may suit the Southern theorists, but in good old Democratic Pennsylvania we eschew all such nonsense. Let us first drive the enemy from our soil, and then talk about encouraging *foreigners* afterwards.

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city. *Philadelphia Sun.*

Shepard's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what effect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used three or four bottles, according to the printed directions, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set, and since, its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury; but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Your's, &c.,

JOHN QUIGLEY, M. D.

Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-3w

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Dr. GEORGE C NEWBY to Miss MARGARET TYSON, daughter of the late Arch'd Tyson, of Moore county.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on the 17th instant, by Rev. Mr. Wesley Pegee, A. C. FREEMAN, Esq., to Miss FRANCES HEARNE.

On the 19th of May, at Beth-car Church, Bladen county, by Joseph Melvin, Esq., Mr. JAMES N. PETERSON, of Sampson county, to Miss CAROLINE M. McKAY, of Bladen county.

In Richmond County, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. D. J. Simmons, WILLIS REGAN, Esq. of Montgomery County, to Miss NANCY SMITH, daughter of Major John Smith.

In Bladen county, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, Mr. D. J. McCOLL to Miss ELIZABETH C. WOOTEN, daughter of Shadrach Wooten, dec'd.

In Kemper county, Miss., on the 7th ult., by B. C. Everett, Esq., MASTIN D. CRAWFORD to Miss MARTHA RUSH, daughter of Rev. T. H. Rush.

DIED,

On the 15th instant, at his residence in Robeson County, N. C., Mr. JOHN McLEAN, a native of the Island of Mull, Argyleshire, Scotland, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was long a member of the Presbyterian Church. In him were united many good and noble traits of character. As a husband and parent, he was kind, tender and affectionate; as a neighbor and citizen, he was generous, peaceable and upright; as a christian, he was humble, sincere and devoted. In his attachment to the doctrines and government of the Presbyterian Church, he was ardent and unwavering; but he was no bigot—for all who gave evidence of a change of heart were regarded by him as partakers of the same Grace which he possessed. He was a christian at home and abroad, in the week and on the Sabbath. Punctual and systematic in the discharge of his relative duties, so he was in those of religion. Until disease and infirmity rendered him unable, his seat in Church was rarely vacant; and benevolent objects, and the support of the Ministry, never failed to meet from him a prompt and cordial response. He was for years the victim of disease, but he bore it with great christian fortitude and resignation. Often brought near to death, he had become familiar with it, stript of its terrors. He waited his departure with full assurance of hope. He has left his family and friends to mourn their loss; but they have consolation in believing that he has been gathered home to his Fathers, and received into mansions on high. The happy result of his exemplary life, is, that he has left those in his place, who, while they do honor to his memory, afford evidence that he has not lived in vain. May more of our Fathers in Israel, in leaving their families, give equal evidence that they have bequeathed a rich blessing to the world.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 20—Steamer Henrietta, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, R M Orrell, J C Blocker, F T Ward, J H & J Martine, C P Mallett, Cook & Troy, S Boon, H Leete, T S Lutterloh, S J Hinsdale, H Erambert, and W F. Kirkpatrick, of this place; and Gwyn & Hicker-on, W M Johnson, D L Swain, J Austin, S T Pfohl, and R Spencer, of the interior.

May 22.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J D Cameron, A McLauchlin, E Glover, W G Matthews, D McNeill & Co., E J Hale, Hall & Johnson, H Branson, H Leete, and Z Burroughs, of this place; and for Dare & Caldwell, G W Brown, Sundheimer & Co, Rev H McLean, Elliot, Marsh & Co, and Rev T F Davis, of the interior.

Steamer Evergreen left Wilmington Sunday morning, May 24, and arrived Monday at 10 A. M., with Freight for J G Cook, S J Hinsdale, B Rose & Son, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, D Johnson, W E Kirkpatrick, S T Hawley, D A Ray & Co, S Boon, J H & J Martine, Z Burroughs, Mrs E McIntyre, Cook & Co, T S Lutterloh, J Brookbank, M N Leary, Gardner & McKethan, W H Bayne, R W King, of this place; and Gwyn & Hickerson, T R Tate, J H Jenkins & Co, J W Thomas, McCain, J W Bryan, H A London & Co, H Avery, P H Langdon, C McLean, and J H Lindsay, of the interior.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.—Cotton Plant, with Domestics, &c. for R G Rankin, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 16—Schr Example from Middleton. 20—Barque Solomon Piper from Boston, Brig Rebecca from New York, Schrs E S Powell and Aurora, from New York, Laura from Shallote, Mary Eliza from New River.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 26

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a [illegible]	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7 a 8	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4 a 4½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Brewsax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—But little Produce of any kind coming to market, and no change in prices. Business very dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Sales of new dip Turpentine at 2 35, 2 37½, and 2 40. Yellow 2 00. Hard 90. These prices are, however, fictitious, as the price of Spirits (30 to 31 in New York,) will not justify these rates. Tar 1 10 to 1 12. The Timber and Lumber market much depressed (says the Journal) owing, it is said, to our relations with Mexico. It is supposed that there are, or will be, a number of privateers fitted out to intercept our trade with the West Indies; should this be the case, the Lumber market will remain at a very low ebb for some time to come. Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Hay 1 10 to 1 20. Bacon 6½ to 8. Corn 75 to 80.

CHERAW MARKET—May 5.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Brewsax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, holders of Cotton were disappointed with the news from England. They expected to hear of an advance. No change of prices. Uplands 4½ to 5¾. Upwards of 100,000 bales in New York. N. C. Corn 64½. Flour 4 50 to 4 62. Whiskey 20.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFT. COMPANY.

YOU are hereby notified to attend at your Parade Ground on Wednesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, in Full Summer Uniform. A full attendance is desired.

By order of Major Comd't.
W. McL. McKAY, O. S.

May 25, 1846. 1w

CROSS CREEK COMPANY, ATTENTION!!!

THE Governor of the State of North Carolina having issued a proclamation for the purpose of raising a Volunteer Company, and rendering obligatory on all in command to acquaint their men with the same:

Now, therefore, in order to effect the above, you are hereby ordered to appear on Parade Ground, on Saturday morning at half past 8 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law.

NEILL McPHERSON,
com'dg Cross Creek Co.

May 25, 1846.

TOWN MILITIA! ATTENTION!!

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Company's Parade Ground, (Military Green) on Saturday next the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for Company Muster.

By order of the Commandant.
R. M. ORRELL, O. S.

May 25.

NOTE LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, on or about the 10th inst a Note on Barbee & Buffaloe, payable on demand, for $109 and some cents, dated on or about the 4th of July 1844. All persons are forewarned from trading for this note, and the makers from paying it to any person except myself.

L. S. TOWER.

May 25. 12-3wpd

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscribers, having purchased the Union Hotel, Hillsborough, N. C., have thoroughly repaired the House, and fitted it up with entire new furniture.

They have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mr & Mrs. L. G WREN, to superintend the establishment, who, from their experience and ability to conduct the business, cannot fail to please the traveling community.

The Proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up the House in a neat and comfortable style; and they pledge themselves to the travelling public, that the house will be constantly supplied with good clean beds, a well-spread table, faithful and obliging servants, and good ostlers, and that every effort shall be made to render all those who may favor them with a call comfortable.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers, Jurors, &c. will find at this house a quiet and comfortable home. It is situated convenient to business, and at the same time removed from the bustle and confusion of the court yard.

Two or three Families can be accommodated with board for the Summer.

LONG, WEBB, & CO., Proprietors.

May 18. 12-4w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at his place 9 miles East of Raleigh, one Font of SMALL PICA, 301 lbs. which has been some time in use, though not much worn. The Supreme Court Reports for 1845 were printed on this letter, and it has not been used since. This Font will be sold for $65, Cash, including cases.

Also, 360 lbs. LONG PRIMER on Small Pica body. This Font is nearly new, and will be sold for $90, including cases. Any person, who takes both Fonts, can have them for $150, Cash, or negotiable paper at the Bank of the State.

T. LORING.

May 20, 1846. 12-w

☞ *WHILE LIFE REMAINS WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.*—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—No Quackery—No Deception. In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are labouring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves.—Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath and similar affections, it may be pronounced a *positive cure*. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

LEMONS! LEMONS!

JUST received, a fresh lot, and for sale by
W. PRIOR.

May 26. 1w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
FOR JUNE, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$25,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 23 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 13, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,750, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 15 of 500, 20 of 250, &c.

13 DRAWS NUMBERS OUT OF 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 22 Whole,			$600 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	25 00

$50,000 Capital!!!
$20,000!! $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 24 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 20, 1846.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1

POETRY.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

"The smallest planet is nearest the Sun. Ye stand nearest to God, ye little ones."

Nearest to God in childhood! It is true,
For then the heart wears not the deepened stain
That after years bear to it;—morn's sweet dew
Has not yet sought in the blue sky, again,
Its first fair home;—Hope's sunshine is unshaded;
Joy's opening blossoms have not drooped or faded;
Life's verdant paths have not been sadly trod
By weary feet!—the heart is near to God.

Yes, ye are near to God, ye little ones!
Nearer than those whose bright eyes have grown dim
With bitter tears—to whose sad heart there comes
No day unmarked by suffering and sin.
Ye have not found, amid earth's blooming bowers,
Shadows with sunbeams blended, thorns with flowers;
Ye sport in sinless mirth on the green sod,
'Neath the blue sky,—yes, ye are near to God.

And near are ye to human hearts—more near
Than aught else can be: for the soul *will* love,
E'en in the shadows of its dwelling here,
Aught that reminds it of its home above.
Ye whisper to us of a sky unclouded—
Of joy, by Grief's dark mantle ne'er unshrouded—
Of paths by mortal footstep never trod;
Blessings upon you—ye *are* near to God.

It has long been a mooted question, what are *Alligators good for?* Some joker has affirmed that they are used to advantage for fencing stuff in some parts of the country where timber is scarce. However this may be, it is certain they may be made to yield some benefit, if the statement of a Florida letter writer is to be believed, which is, that the people there extract an oil from them, "*said to be*" better for lamps than whale oil. This is the age of discovery, and why should not the utility of alligators be found out'—*Wil. Chronicle.*

The city of Naples is the most thieving place on earth. The population is 400,000, viz: 100,000 thieves, 100,000 beggars, 100,000 soldiers and priests, and the balance decent people, who are made up of foreigners (chiefly English,) respectable persons and shopmen, with the nobility and fishermen, who rank as the most honest of the Neapolitans.

Doing Business.—A merchant of this City left his store on Wednesday evening, took the steamboat Traveller Eastward, and was in Providence at 4 next morning, transacted business there till 8; took the cars for Boston arriving at 10; did business there till 2; took the cars for Worcester, where he arrived at 4; did business there till 7; took the Norwich train for New York, and was home again at 7 yesterday morning, having been one day away from his business, traveled nearly 500 miles, and spent eleven hours in transacting business in three different places, each forty miles from both the others. So we go.—*New York Tribune.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on mending and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes and fine pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order or short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 20th inst. a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.

Lawsonville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

POTASH,

FIRST quality, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 20. 7tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do.; Chronicles of Peneville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jr's. Patent Sermons, 1 33; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purpose of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Fine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

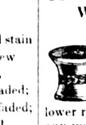
J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia,



Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsom*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving, direct from the New York and Boston markets, his

Spring & Summer STOCK OF GOODS,

To which he respectfully calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally. The Stock consists of a variety of Fashionable **Fancy and Staple GOODS** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a fine assortment of

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Iron, Nails, &c.

These Goods being laid in with much care, and for CASH, he feels authorised in saying, that he can and will sell them CHEAP for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

J. P. COVINGTON.

Rockingham, N. C., April 16, 1846. 7-6w

One light three horse WAGON, with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

April 13. 6tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Supr. black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Ginghams; Organdie ditto; 1-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawns; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawns; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambrooms; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; cord ditto; Rip. Kos. Plaid; Florentine Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugars; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Colin George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Samuel S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gerham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
Philadelphia.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before mes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company offering Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—the distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 29	2 22	2 46
35	1 36	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 51	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Roxburg,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspenwall,
A. Norrie,	Thos. W. Lodlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Cryder.
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Centre,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Leroy Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.

Lewis Buxton, Secretary.
Prime Freeman, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish terms of Applications.

Dr JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, when cost, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that the Company's freight alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are in endless number for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 19, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past four 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly assuring, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausean is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric H'dkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, (assorted colors;) Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polk't and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, mv. green, and blue English do, do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Sheeting; Paper Cambric; black and white Waggons; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kent'ky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, warranted best quality or nothing charged. Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Back Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Sicks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Bobrinnes; embrd Grenadines; Lawns; Swiss'd, embrd, and plain Ginghams; second and full morning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Cravatts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Para Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Sortings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Bunggi; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Bouquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground; about 2½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 12 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price.* The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.

March 6, 1846. 1-3m

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.
Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.
For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash,* 7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete, all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina. 50 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute. The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Manroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley.
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	IREDELL.
ONSLOW	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard
Dr. Faulks.	Williams.
LENOIR.	DUPLIN.
Thomas Roase.	Lewis Herring.
Jesse Lassiter.	James Jarman.
John Willams, Esq.	Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCHD McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable Silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silesias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs; a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Cambrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Sime Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

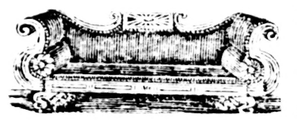
H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3m

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf



J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, corded and bird-eye Maple do., patent windsor Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Pear, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of wh